From Weakling to Athlete.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

Senator Saulsbury of Delaware introduced a bill to include Rock Creek and Piney Branch parkway in the park system of the Dis-trict of Columbia.

House

Supplemental estimates of ap-propriations for the National Guard of the District were re-ceived from the Secretary of the

The House passed a bill doing away with the necessity of an inspection of foreign archives buildings before the plans are made by this government for a national archives building here.

of the family in America.

At the convention Mr. Roosevelt's work, in view of his age, was phenomenal. He was twenty-five years old and perhaps the youngest member of the national body. Despite his youth, however, he entered the fight with vigor and won, opposing the national committee's choice for temporary chairman and practically forcing the selection of a negro delegate for that position.

tion of a negro delegate for that position.

He lost the great battle of the national meeting, however. Both he and
his fellow delegates had made a strenuous fight against the nomination of
James G. Blaine for President. Their
grounds seemed to them to be beyond
reproach, but in spite of their fight
Blaine was nominated, both Roosevelt
and his fellows capitulating and casting their votes for the popular choice
rather than follow the action of other
delegates who broke with the republican party.

political oblivion. In October of 1884 of office.

The Hay-Herran treaty, which

On the Soil of Cuba.

June 22 they arrived on Cuban soil and were seated. Col. Roosevelt and his on the 24th of that month their first adherents claimed that they had been

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S LIFE

ONE OF STRENUOUS EFFORT

Began Political Career Soon After

Reaching Majority, and at Once

Attained First Rank.

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York October 27, 1858. The Roosevelt was born in New York October 27

Hardly had he taken his seat as he coal strike threatened the welfare of the country. Roosevelt inaugurated an arbitration commission that finally revolt on October 15, 1902.

tion of a negro delegate for that position.

Roosevelt's father, himself and the control of the

his mother died, to be followed two days later by his wife.

Ranching became Roosevelt's busines rather than his pleasure. He bought a cattle farm and entered upon the rugged life of plainsmen, working and riding with his men.

There are many stories told of this period of Poorevelt's carger He speed.

From Weakling to Athlete.

This ambition led him to the fields and woods and regenerated his physical being to such an extent that when he entered Harvard in 1876 he was a robust young man. He boxed, rowed, ran and swam with an entusiasm that was the last word in "strenuoshity." When he graduated in 1880 he stood twenty-second on the commence ment roster.

At about this time Mr. Roosevelt gave voice to a trenchant principle that has guided his life in later days.

"There is nowhere in the world a more ignoble character than the mere money-getting American, insensible to very duty, bent only on amassing a fortune and putting his fortune only to the baset uses."

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There is nowhere in the world a more ignoble character than the mere money-getting American, insensible to very duty, bent only on amassing a fortune and putting his fortune only that the baset uses."

There was small chance of his delection in a constituency so strongly demonstrative to have the constituency so strongly demonstrative to New York, chere Roosevelt that the had been chosen can be the plantage and the was in a day to the interest in the field and the plant had been chosen can be the plantage and that without like took that without like took that without like took that without his tacked at of the Roosevelt's career. He speed this defend a daministration. It has been claimed that without his tacked at of the Roosevelt's career the speed that whish and entired with his man dentered upon that without his tacked at of the Roosevelt to this follows by his enthusiasm and that without his tacked at of the Roosevelt to the respect and admiration of this follows by his enthusiasm and the plantage and the search of the plantage and the search of the search of

Following his defeat he sailed for Europe, where, shortly after his arrival in England he married Miss Edith Kermit Carow. Roosevelt had known Miss Carow from his early boyhood. She was twenty-five and he had just passed in the twenty-eighth birthday at the time of the marriage.

Took Stump for Harrison.

On his return from his honeymoon in 1888 Mr. Roosevelt took the stump for Gen. Harrison. And when the newly elected President was forming his cabinet he offered his services. Roosevelt that the European powers were goaded into action that led to the result resembled the strong fight.

But if Roosevelt's activities in matters and the strong fight term relating to foreign affairs were transported.

Began Study of Law.

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Control of the Law.

sion, the bosses sought him out and sounded him as to his political creed. Would he be sell the political creed. Would he observe the rule of the machine? Would he be amenable to or de a Mr. Roosevelt would not. "I do not number party loyait!" by the United States would be necessary, and in order to forestail the party among the ten commandments," and he, and his troubles with the bosses began.

He was twenty-three when he took his seat in the state legislature at Albert with the state l

At the republican convention in Chi-

cago, however, the "steam roller" was They left San Antonio on May 29, ar- in operation, and Roosevelt delegates riving at Tampa, Fla., on June 3. On were thrown out and Taft delegates on the 24th of that month their first engagement took place, the fight at Las Guasimas.

Then came the battle of San Juan. At the time of his charge, July 2, 1898, there were nothing but encomiums for the man who waited for orders that came not and finally headed the advance that swept over Kettle Hill and then up the slope of San Juan, under a galling fire.

The war over, the Rough Riders returned to the United States on August 15, 1898, landing at Montauk Point. They were greeted as the heroes of the campaign and Roesevelt, their leader, was hailed as a popular idol. On September 27 of the same year he was nominated for Governor of New York state on the republican ticket, and in the election in November he won his infight hands down. His tenure of office JUSTICE AND MRS. CHARLES E. HUGHES AND FAMILY.

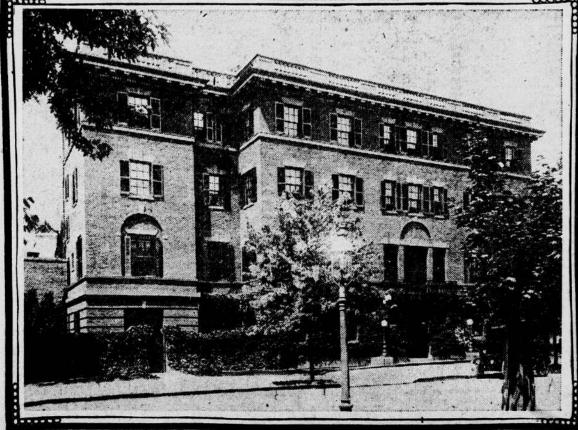


HE CHILDREN ARE: CHARLES E., JR.; ELIZABETH (ON THE LAP OF JUSTICE HUGHES) AND HELEN AND

along the line in consequence of the return of progressives to the party fold.

FOR G. O. P. NOMINATION.

HOME OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.



HANDSOME RESIDENCE OF JUSTICE HUGHES AT 16TH AND V STREETS NORTHWEST.

MEN RECEIVING VOTES

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES of New York, fifty-four years old; associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; former Governo of New York.

Charles Evans Hughes, republican nominee for President of the United States, was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862, and is now fifty-four years old. His father was David C. Hughes, a clergymen. He was appointed to the Supreme An Appreciation of Justice Hughes An article published by Ida M. Tarbell

Career of Charles E. Hughes

Described as an Indefatigable Worker, With a "Passion for Democracy" --- Won Recognition as Investigator of "Big Business."

One of Able Public Service

the Supreme Court and has been recognized as one of the ablest judges now serving.

Before being appointed to the Supreme bench, Justice Hughes was widely talked of as a probable nominee for the presidency on the republican ticket to succeed President Taft. His appointment, however, put an end to such talk, and for the last six years he had-been entirely out of politics.

Won Fame as Investigator.

Justice Hughes first won public recognition by his work as an investigator of two pieces of corporate management in New York in 1905, one the examination of the gas and electric lighting companies of Greater New York, and the other the examination of the affairs of the life insurance companies of the state.

Justice Hughes was graduated from Brown University when he was only nineteen years old, although he had suffered for years under the handlean

Matter of the justice as being an unusually faithful sketch of Mr. Hughes serving. Hughes never he usually faithful sketch of Mr. Hughes first man and public servant. Miss Tarbell says:

"Public office is service—service for the people. It is for the people to say if the service is satisfactory and to reward accordingly. All that has come to Gov. Hughes so far has come as a result of taking his theory seriously." Speaking of his work on the insurance committee, hitherto referred to, Miss Tarbell says:

"Nothing eluded him, nobody was spared. The very reasons many an interceder gave that he be less ruthless—the good of the party, the good of business, popular confidence—he used for being ruthless. And yet he was never the prosecutor. He was faithful sketch of Mr. Hughes' election of his part in the examination. "It is not my function, nor do I purpose in this investigation, to prove men either guilty or innocent of crime. It is my purpose to elicit the facts unsparingly, but impartially, to be dealt with according to their merita, and so far as possible to uncover whatever abuses exist."

Referring to the justice as being and public servant. Miss Tarbell says:

"Nothing lea

the affairs of the life insurance companies of the state. Justice Hughes was graduated from Brown University when he was only nineteen years old, although he had suffered for years under the handicap of poor health. As soon as he left college he began to teach Greek and mathematics in Delaware county, going later to the Columbia Law School, where he had won a small scholarship. There he displayed his true caliber, for while keeping well at the head of his classes he taught for three years in a night school attached to the college, had private classes of law students on the remaining nights of the week, and at the same time was an active law clerk in the offices of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower. Two years after his graduation found him teaching law at Cornell.

ness with the old rank and file of the urally like his methods. He threw too much light on things. He let it fall on republicans and democrats alike, too; in fact, the republicans had come out of the insurance investigation much blacker than the democrats from the gas investigation.

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Two years after his graduation found him teaching law at Cornell.

Enters Practice of Law.

The quietness of academic life soon palled on him, and he left his chair at Cornell to engage in active practice with the late Walter S. Carter, of Brooklyn, his father-in-law. Soon after returning to active practice—this was in 1893—Mr. Hughes was sent to Oregon as the representative of the bondholders of an unsuccessful railroad company. It took him seven months to straighten affairs out and then he returned to New York, becoming the court member of the new firm of Carter, Hughes & Dwight.

When Mr. Hughes took up the investigation of the gas trust the general public had to be told who and what he was. When the work of the Stevens committee was over and the first real steps toward cheaper gas had become assured facts, the public had a good idea of what kind of a man had been chosen for the task, although it took the insurance investigation to make his name literally a household word. But Mr. Hughes had done much work before the gas investigation moved the spotlight in his direction.

In Big Legal Fights.

passionate interest in it. Every fresh seems to re-energize his powers.

seems to re-energize his powers. He goes at a new piece of work like a hungry man at a meal, one of his secretaries told me. At the same time, he has a remarkable faculty of firing those who work with him with something of his spirit and energy.

"Naturally a man who labors so earnestly and thoroughly to find out the facts in a case holds determinedly to his conclusions. When Gov. Hughes has come to a conclusion, he is as fixed as Abraham Lincoln was—i. e., he is absolutely loyal to a matured judgment. "The and Boston Railroad Company to get

John E. Searles, the sugar man who failed; he supported ex-Sheriff Erlanger in his fight to abolish arrest and imprisonment for civil action; he was counsel for the Mercantile Trust Company at the time of the shipbuilding trust scandal, and was one of the counsel for James W. Alexander in the first part of the fight to oust James H. Hyde from the control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

His part in the searching investigation of the insurance business and the infuguities which he disclosed are still a matter of cotemporaneous news and comment.

All unsought, his work in that investigation brought him the nomination by the republicans for mayor of New York city. Mr. Hughes had made absolutely no effort to get the nomination, and Senator Elsberg was half way through his speech nominating Hughes before the convention knew who was being proposed. Then, in a tumult of enthusiasm, he was nominated by acclamation. Three days later Mr. Hughes, believing that his insurance work was perhaps still unfin-surance surance surance surance of society. The surance surance for a matter of cotemporaneous news and comment.

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Earnest in Democracy.

later Mr. Hughes, believing that infin-surance work was perhaps still unfin-ished, declined the nomination, which was then given to William M. Ivins. Mr. Hughes was special jassistant to the Attorney General in the matter of coal investigation in 1996. "He certainly has a passion for democracy, and therein lies be real importance. Gov. Hughes is no mere Governor of New York.

He was elected governor of New York on the republican ticket for two terms, one from January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908, and the other from January 1, 1908, to December 31, 1910. He was appointed by President Taft to be an associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1910 and was confirmed by the Senate May 2, 1910. He resigned the office of Governor of New York October 6, 1916, and took his seat on the bench October 10.

While Governor of New York, Mr. Hughes refused to be controlled or guided by the political machine of the state. He was independent in his appointments; he put through the legislature laws which he conceived were needed to safeguard the public—in particular, the public service corporations. It was fought vigorously by the great corporations of the state, but in valn. Gov. Hughes had the people with him and the legislature was afraid of the people.

Vetoed Two-Cent Fares.

Later Gov. Hughes vetoed the socalled 2-cent fare bill. This method of "getting back" at the railroads was afraid of "getting back" at the railroads was afraid of getting back" at the railroads was afrailed in the people. The public service developed in a passionate effort to vindicate the American system which, if it is to stand, directed toward this corrected. All of his effort is diversed the American system which, if it is to stand, directed toward this corrected. All of his effort is diversed the American system. Which, if it is to stand, diversed the tunrest of the nation, and keenly convinced that there are real reasons for that unrest. He believes that grave abuses have grown up under our present system, which, if it is to stand, diversed that unrest. He believes that grave abuses have grown up under our present system, which, if it is to stand, must be corrected. All of his effort is diversed the American system which is corrected. All of his effort is diversed to vindicate the American system. The means he employs are simple. The people. The whole aubstance of his theory of action hinges on th bureaucrat, intent simply on doing the day's work well, without any idea of

JUDGE R. E. BURKE DIES.

vetoing the bill Gov. Hughes stated One of Chicago Banquet Guests

that there had been no preliminary investigation to show whether or not 2 cents was a sufficient rate. He contended that, while the railroads and other public service corporations must be compelled to do justice to the public, the public, on the other hand, must be fair to the railroads.

Mr. Hughes was instrumental also while Governor of New York in putting an end to race track gambling, bookmaking and in closing up gambling.

One of Chicago Banquet Guests Made III From Poisoned Soup.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Judge Richard E. Burke of the superior court, one of the guests made ill at the banquet to Archbishop Mundelein when Jean Crones, the chef, placed poison in the soup, died today. Physicians said his death was superinduced by the poisons ing.

DO YOU READ HERBERT KAUFMAN'S WEEKLY MESSAGE?

"Goodness knows how long apples kept falling on

Governor of New York.

"getting back" at the railroads was

tried in the New York legislature and adopted in the form of a bill. In

thick-heads before Newton was hit by his illuminating pippin"-there's a punch in every line. Here are a few of his titles tomorrow: "Underdogs Aren't Always Underpaid," "The Djins and Giants of the Imagination" and "Burning Up Half a Billion." You will find them in The Sunday Star.